# AUSTRALASIAN BRYOLOGICAL NEWSLETTER

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## The Newsletter is Changing

The Australasian Bryological Newsletter has been published by the current editor in the same format for the past 19 years. At the Xth Australasian Bryophyte Workshop in 2009, there was vibrant discussion regarding future directions.

The increasing numbers pursuing bryological interests on both sides of the Tasman warranted the suggestion that we no longer maintain the title Australasian for our Workshops. In future they will be referred to as The Australian Bryophyte Workshop, while in New Zealand they will continue with their annual John Child Bryophyte Workshop. Further it was agreed that in keeping with 21st century trends, we should establish a designated website for Australian bryology and the newsletter would be an integral part of this website. At the moment it is located at the editor's University webpage. It was also concluded that we put in place a succession arrangement for future editor of the Newsletter.

The consequence of all these discussions is that I will relinquish the editorship following the current issue and I am pleased to report that David Meagher will assume editor responsibilities. David has been an active member of the Australian bryophyte group for more than a decade and I'm sure is well known to most of you through his research and publications. He is very keen to take on this task and will bring a fresh approach to the Newsletter and ensure that it remains a viable component of the Australian bryophyte website. It is intended that future newsletters will only be available as a printable PDF file downloadable from the website, with each issue announced by email and on Bryonet.

As this is my last newsletter as editor, I wish to take the opportunity to thank all those colleagues, here and abroad, who have encouraged and supported me in my role. Particularly I thank those who have provided articles, news items and publications; without such contributions the newsletter would not exist. I know that under David's astute guidance the newsletter is entering an exciting new phase. In launching the newsletter back in October 1979, Helen Ramsay and Pat Selkirk were keen to see greater recognition of research on bryophytes and hoped that it might keep bryologists scattered in Australia and New Zealand in touch and allow exchange of ideas. I hope that during my tenure as editor I have upheld these goals, and look forward to the future success of the Newsletter. May it continue to be an avenue to foster bryological interests in Australia and New Zealand.

With best wishes.....Paddy Dalton

# Key to the Australian species of Schistochilaceae

This is a key I made up while sorting through the Australian Schistochilaceae in MELU and MEL. Almost all the characters used in the key are visible under a dissector.

*Schistochila* sp. (Kennedy Falls) may be an undescribed species close to *S. nymanii*, but needs further investigation.

Note that the name *Paraschistochila brotheri* is not published here; it is implied only to indicate an appropriate taxonomic position for *Schistochila brotheri* Steph., based on the original description (Stephani 1909) and Stephani's illustration of a single leaf in his *Icones*. I have not seen any specimen that I could match to this species. The original material was collected in the Richmond River region of northern New South Wales. *Schistochila baileyana* Steph., a very rare species known only from two localities, is I think a synonym of *S. beccariana* (De Not.) Trevis. from Indonesia, Malaysia and New Guinea, but I have not yet been able to examine the types.

*Paraschistochila philippinensis* is treated here as a synonym of *P. aligera*, on the basis of the study of these species by So (2003).

In the key the following abbreviations are used for localities: T – Tasmania, V – Victoria, W – Western Australia, N – New South Wales, A = ACT Q – Queensland, L – Lord Howe Island.

The illustrations of leaves and underleaves will help if you get stuck on a couplet. They show only typical leaves and underleaves and are not to scale. Consult the references listed for full descriptions and illustrations.

Any comments or criticisms on the key are welcome.

**Key to genera**

1 Underleaves absent ..... *Paraschistochila*
Underleaves present, although often narrower than the stem and hard to see among rhizoids ..... 2

2 Underleaves mostly large and conspicuous, unlobed or bilobed, lobes may be further divided, margins armed with long teeth or cilia; leaves one cell thick throughout ..... *Schistochila*
Underleaves small, often inconspicuous among rhizoids, simply bilobed, margins not armed; leaves two or more cells thick, at least in the basal sector... *Pachyschistochila*

**Key to species**

***Pachyschistochila***

1 Shoots < 3 mm wide; dorsal surface of stem mostly visible ..... *P. trispiralis*
Shoots > 3 mm wide; dorsal surface of stem mostly concealed by leaves ..... 2

2 Internal cells of leaves in cross-section very much larger than surface cells... *P. succulenta*
Internal cells of leaves in cross-section similar in diameter to surface cells... *P. parvistipula*

***Paraschistochila***

1 Leaf margins ciliate (cilia may be broken off in older leaves) ..... 2
Leaf margins entire or toothed, lacking cilia ..... 3

2 Dorsal lobe with acute apex and ± identical in size and shape to ventral lobe; plant of temperate regions (T)..... *P. pinnatifolia*
Dorsal lobe ± truncate, much smaller than the ventral lobe; plant of tropical regions (Q) ..... *P. lacerata*

3 Dorsal lobe ± same size and shape as ventral lobe ..... 4
Dorsal lobe much smaller and shorter than ventral lobe ..... 5

4 Leaf margins raggedly dentate, lobe apices acute (T) ..... *P. pinnatifolia*
Leaf margins entire, lobe apices rounded (T) ..... *P. isotachyphylla*

5 Dorsal lobe tapering gradually to merge with ventral lobe (QL) ..... **P. aligera*
Dorsal lobe truncate (at least on most leaves) ..... 6

6 Leaves dentate along ± all margins of both dorsal and ventral lobes (N) ..*P. brotheri*
Leaves dentate (if at all) only in distal half of ventral lobe, and sometimes apex of dorsal lobe ..... 7

7 Dorsal lobe much shorter than ventral lobe, truncate, often with a spike-like tooth at the free corner (QL) ..... †*P. aligera*
Dorsal lobe at least 3/4 the length of the ventral lobe, never armed (TV) . *P. tuloides*

* This is the form previously known as *P. philippinensis*.
† This is the 'normal' form of *P. aligera*.

***Schistochila***

1 Cilia present on all leaf margins ..... 2
Cilia absent on leaves, or if present then confined to basal half of leaf ..... 5

2 Cilia unicellular (occasionally bicellular) ..... 3
Cilia always multicellular ..... 4

3 Dorsal lobe almost entirely free of ventral lobe; underleaves unlobed or very shallowly bilobed; trigones of leaf cells very large, ± confluent (Q) ..... *S. cristata*
Dorsal lobe and ventral lobe joined along a distinct keel; underleaves distinctly and deeply bilobed; trigones of leaves small, never confluent (T) ..... *S. tasmanica*

4 Keel with a single wing; underleaves dimorphic, either unlobed or bilobed; cilia on leaf margins arising from projection of margin consisting of only 1–2 cells (T)..... *S. pseudociliata*
Keel with a double wing; underleaves always bilobed; cilia on leaf margins arising from projection of margin consisting of (1–)2–6 cells (V) ..... *S. ciliata*

5 Dorsal lobe about 1/2 lenth of ventral lobe (Q) ..... *S. baileyana*
Dorsal and ventral lobes nearly equal in length ..... 6

6 Dorsal lobe tapering gradually to a triangular point on all leaves (WTVNA) ..... *S. lehmanniana*
Dorsal lobe truncate or with a distinct corner, at least on some leaves ..... 7

7 Leaves strongly dentate on all margins; plant of cool temperate zone (T)..... *S. balfouriana*
Leaves entire on all margins, except for sometimes 1–2 apical teeth; plant of tropics (Q) ..... *S.* sp. (Kennedy Falls)

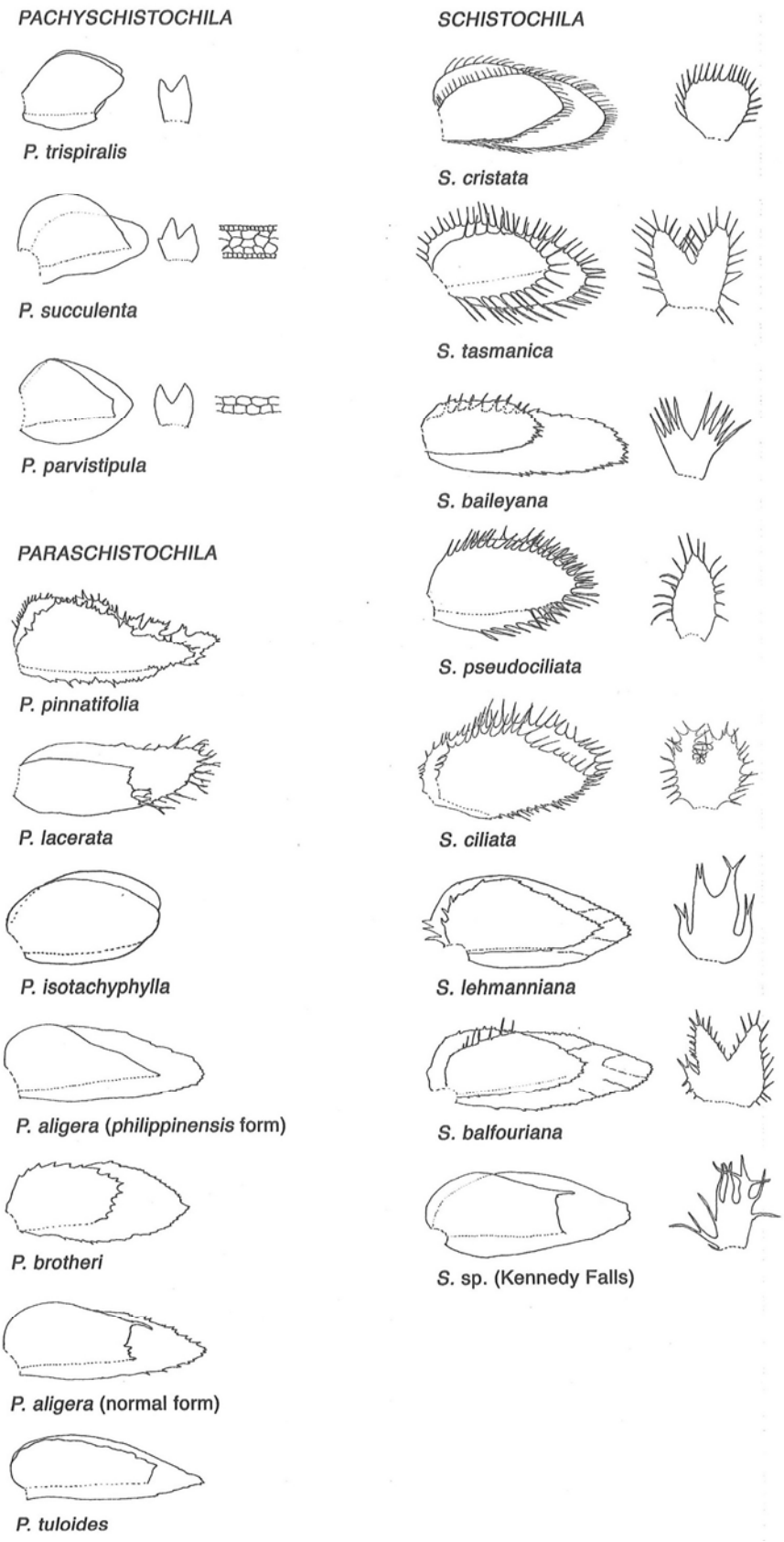


**Figure 1.** Typical leaves and underleaves (not to scale). The species are arranged in the order in which they key out.

**List of species**

*Pachyschistochila parvistipula* (Rodway) R.M.Schust. & J.J.Engel
*Pachyschistochila succulenta* R.M.Schust. & J.J.Engel
*Pachyschistochila trispiralis* (R.M.Schust.) R.M.Schust. & J.J.Engel
*Paraschistochila aligera* (Nees & Blume) R.M.Schust.
*Paraschistochila isotachyphylla* J.J.Engel & R.M.Schust.
*Paraschistochila lacerata* (Steph.) R.M.Schust.
*Paraschistochila philippensis* (Mont.) R.M.Schust.
*Paraschistochila pinnatifolia* (Hook.) R.M.Schust.
*Paraschistochila tuloides* (Hook.f. & Taylor) R.M.Schust.
*Schistochila* [*Paraschistochila*] *brotheri* Steph.
*Schistochila antara* Grolle
*Schistochila baileyana* Steph.
*Schistochila balfouriana* (Hook.f. & Taylor) Steph.
*Schistochila ciliata* (Colenso) J.J.Engel & R.M.Schust.
*Schistochila cristata* Steph.
*Schistochila lehmanniana* (Lindenb.) Steph.
*Schistochila pseudociliata* R.M.Schust.
*Schistochila tasmanica* Steph.
*Schistochila* sp. (Kennedy Falls)

**Acknowledgements**

Thanks to Dr John Engel (Field Museum, Chicago) for reviewing the paper and suggesting important corrections to the key. Thanks also to Dr Pina Milne (Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne) and Dr Chris Cargill and Judith Curnow (Australian National Botanic Gardens, Canberra) for their assistance in locating collections of Schistochilaceae.

**References**

Grolle R (1966) Lebermoose aus Neuguinea. 4. *Schistochila*. *Journal of the Hattori Botanical Laboratory* **29**: 238–289.

McCarthy PM (2006) *Checklist of Australian Liverworts and Hornworts*. Online Version 6, April 2006 (www.anbg.gov.au). ABRS: Canberra.

Piippo S (1984) Bryophyte flora of the Huon Peninsula, Papua New Gujinea. III. Haplomitriaceae, Lepicoleaceae, Herbertaceae, Pseudolepicoleaceae, Trichocoleaceae, Schistochilaceae, Balantiopsaceae, Pleuroziaceae and Porellaceae (Hepaticae). *Annales Botanici Fennici* **21**: 21–48.

Rodway L (1916) *Tasmanian Bryophyta.* Volume II. Royal Society of Tasmania: Hobart. (Issued separately in 1917, in *Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania* **1916**: 51–143).

Schuster RM and Engel JJ (1985) Austral Hepaticae V(2). Temperate and subantarctic Schistochilaceae of Australasia. *Journal of the Hattori Botanical Lboratory* **58**: 255–539.

So ML (2003) The genus *Schistochila* in Asia. *Journal of the Hattori Botanical Laboratory* **93**: 79–100.

Stephani F (1909) *Species Hepaticarum.* Volume IV. George & Compagnie: Genève & Bale.

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# *Schistochila ciliata* Steph. reinstated for Australia

*Schistochila ciliata* was once widely reported from south-eastern Australia, but Schuster and Engel (1985) found that all specimens given that name were either *S. tasmanica* or *S. pseudociliata*. However, among the collections in MEL that Engel and Schuster did not have the chance to examine is a good specimen of this species, although consisting of only a small number of stems. It was collected from the Warburton area, but the collector and date are not known. It is annotated in the hand of James Audas, so it must have been collected before the 1950s. It had been identified as *Schistochila pseudociliata* and was the basis of the report of that species from mainland Australia (McCarthy 2006). But the keel consists of a double wing, there are no unlobed underleaves on the stems, and the cilia on the leaves arise from protruding bases consisting of 2–several cells (Figure 1), a combination that identifies the specimen as *S. ciliata*. *Schistochila ciliata* is thus known from New Zealand and Victoria, and *Schistochila pseudociliata* is known only from New Zealand and Tasmania.

**Specimen seen:**
VICTORIA: Warburton, on bark with other bryophytes; collector unknown, before 1950 (MEL-301206).

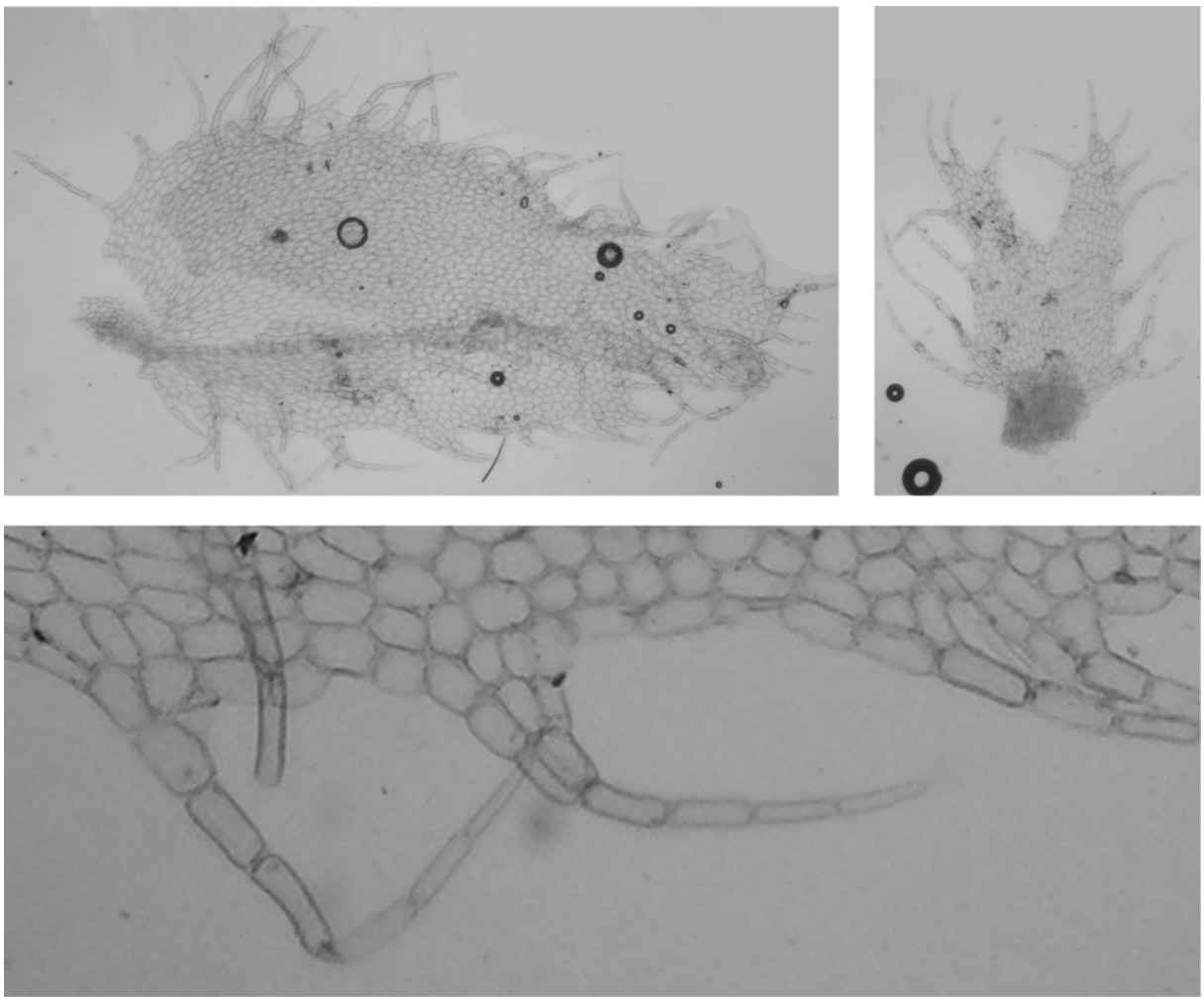

**Figure 1.** Leaf, underleaf and detail of leaf cilia from MEL-301206.

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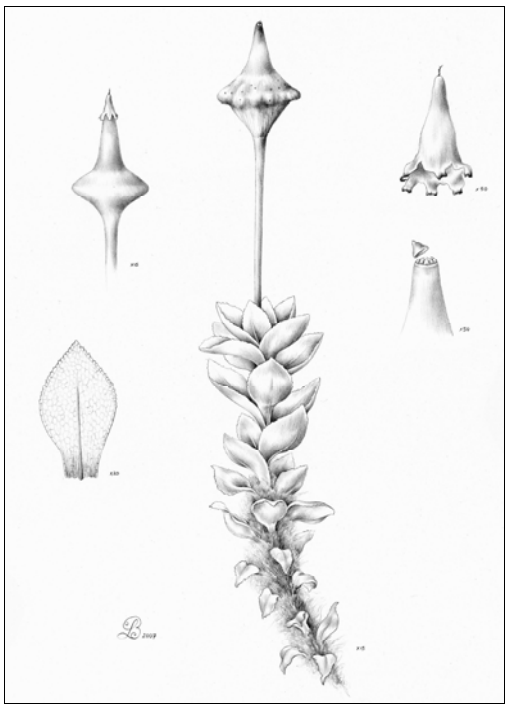
# *Tayloria gunnii* – sex life revealed

The moss family Splachnaceae is widely distributed in global temperate regions. There are seven genera recognised but only *Tayloria* is represented in Australia. Species belonging to this family possess a capsule with an enlarged hypophysis which is regarded unique within the mosses. This conspicuous hypophysis is often so pronounced as to be a striking curiosity when first encountered in the field.

In Tasmania there are four species of *Tayloria,* two of which, *T. gunnii* and *T. tasmanica*, are endemic. As with most species in the family, *T. gunnii* is coprophilous and entomophilous, with insect-mediated spore dispersal. It is usually found growing in tufts on animal dung or decaying animal tissue and this in connection with the peculiar hypophysis makes fertile plants easily recognised. The hypophysis, smaller than related taxa in the northern hemisphere, is green in young stage developing to an ashen-grey colour at maturity, amply supplied with stomates and made of spongy parenchyma well adapted for the assimilation of carbon dioxide.

In the treatment of *Tayloria* for the Flora of Australia, Goffinet (2006) states that both male plants and calyptra have not been seen in *T. gunnii* and as a consequence the sexuality of this species has yet to be resolved.



© 2008 Lauren Black 297x420mm

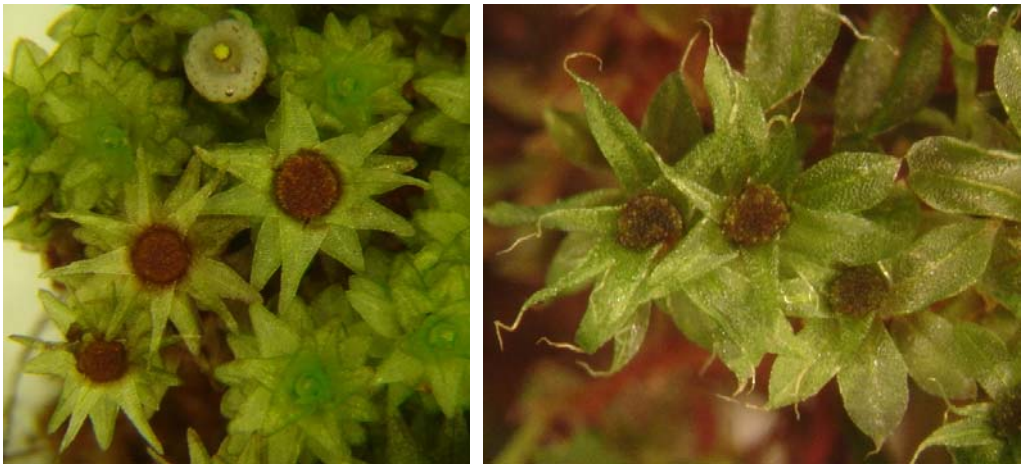
During the past three years a number of collections of *T. gunnii* have been made by the authors for the purpose of producing a drawing (left) by botanical artist Lauren Black. Several of the collections reveal the form of the calyptra, while a collection from Lake Judd track, south west Tasmania, bore male plants with maturing perigonia. Descriptions and illustrations are provided below and confirm that *T. gunnii*, as in related taxa, is a diocious acrocarpous moss.

**Calyptra:** symmetrical, approx. 1mm, membranous, raggedly mitrate (photo right)

**Perigonia:** terminal, forming a conspicuous head; perigonial bracts larger but not greatly differentiated from vegetative leaves, flaccid with lax aerolation as in vegetative leaves. Each perigonium contains numerous antheridia (up to 70) and brown uniseriate paraphyses borne on a flattened disc. The cells of the paraphysis contain spindle shaped chloroplasts.

_____1mm

*Tayloria gunnii* is widespread but not abundant and one of us (PJD) has frequently noticed its occurrence in conjunction with the more common species, *T. octoblepharum*. These mixed populations result from both species having similar spore dispersal mechanism and occurring on the same habitat and in similar vegetation. Where these mixed populations are encountered the perigonia of *T. octoblepharum* are easily identified by the bracts possessing a leaf tip contracted into a long acumen.



__1mm

A comparison of perigonial heads of *Tayloria gunnii* (left) and *T. octoblepharum* (right). A capsule of *T. gunnii* is seen on the top left with yellow sticky spores exuding from the mouth and the expanded greyish hypophysis below containing many stomatal pores.

**Specimens examined**: AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA: Track to suspension bridge, Tahune, 2 October 2008, *P.J. Dalton 08.39*; Track to suspension bridge, Tahune, 1 October 2009 *P.J. Dalton 09.82*; Track to Lake Judd, south west Tasmania, 1 February 2010, *L. Black and P.J. Dalton 10.12* (HO); Car park, Tahune, 30 September 2010, *P.J. Dalton 10.23* (HO).

**Reference:**

Goffinet B (2006). *Splachnaceae. Flora Australia* **51:** 173-181

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## *Calymperes tenerum* in northern New Zealand

Further to our short note on the presence of *Calymperes* in the New Zealand Botanical Region (Fife & de Lange 2009) we wish to add that this species has now been discovered in Te Paki in the extreme north of the North Island. The gathering (now CHR 608 324) was recently (July 2010) recognised as a contaminant in a large sample of *Acrolejeunes securifolia* subsp. *securifolia* that one of us (PdL) had made in October 2009 (AK 3139987) from the bark of a pohutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*) tree growing on the shoreline of Te Huka Bay. At this site, along with the *Acrolejeunea*, *Calymperes* grew with *Macromitrium brevicaule*. The Acrolejeunea and the Macromitrium are another set of species virtually confined to northern North Island but present also on Raoul and Rekohu (Chatham) islands. The recognition of *Calymperes tenerum* from Te Paki fits in with our prediction (see Fife & de Lange 2009) that given time and diligent searching *C. tenerum* would be found in northern New Zealand.

**Reference:**
Fife, A.; de Lange, P.J. 2009: Calymperes tenerum Müll.Hal. (Calymperaceae) on the Chatham Islands, New Zealand. Australasian Bryological Newsletter 57:14-16.

**Peter J. de Lange, Ecosystems and Species Unit, Department of Conservation, Auckland, New Zealand, Allan Fife, Allan Herbarium, Landcare Research, Lincoln, New Zealand.**

## *Chiloscyphus gippslandicus* J.J.Engel & R.M.Schust. new to New Zealand.

Collections from sites in the drier eastern regions of the southern North Island and from northern and southern South Island have confirmed the presence in New Zealand of this previously Australian endemic. Identification has been aided by the recently-published monograph on the genus *Chiloscyphus* in Australasia (Engel, 2010).

Although the affinities of the species are said to be with *C. parvispineus* (Engel, 2010), the species resembles *C. semiteres* in having nearly semi-circular leaves that are arched. Specimens that are strongly toothed and have spines on the leaf surface are easy to differentiate from *C. semiteres*, but some of the New Zealand material has entire leaves and very few spines, and without careful examination could easily be misidentified as *C. semiteres*.

The coincidence of the identification of *Chiloscyphus gippslandicus* in recent collections from six distinct locations suggests that the species may be more widespread in New Zealand. However, only three *Chiloscyphus gippslandicus* specimens were located in an examination of *Chiloscyphus semiteres, C. villosus, and C. parvispineus* collections at WELT and CHR; all were previously identified as *C. villosus*.

The collection sites are mainly in, or adjacent to, *Nothofagus solandri* var *solandri – Kunzea ericoides* and *N. menziesii* forest while two are in more open sites and one in Podocarp-broadleaved forest. The altitudinal range is from near sea level to 580 m a.s.l.

**Records:**

WELT H012154, P. Beveridge JE-40, 13 Oct 2009, Hawkes Bay, Puketitiri, Hutchinson Scenic Reserve, NZMS 260 V20 153088, 39° 16.4’ S, 176° 32.3’ E, 580 m a.s.l. , in shaded hollow at base of rotting stump in pasture, with *Campylopus pyriformis* and *Rhizogonium distichum.*

WELT H012155, P. Beveridge JE-42, 13 Oct 2009, Hawkes Bay, Puketitiri, Hutchinson Scenic Reserve, NZMS 260 V20 155088, 39° 16.4’ S, 176° 32.4’ E, 580 m a.s.l., on base of trunk of exotic tree in open track margin in scrub of *Kunzea ericoides, Cordyline australis, Pseudopanax arboreus, and Pseudopanax crassifolius.*

WELT H012131, P. Beveridge KH-35, 14 Apr 2010, Wairarapa ca 10 km N. of Akitio, Te Tumu Station, QEII Covenant 5/07/193, NZMS 260 U25 915647, 40° 46.2’ S 175° 40’ E, 200 m a. s. l. on bark of rotting *Nothofagus solandri var. solandri log in Nothofagus solandri, Kunzea ericoides, Podocarpus totara forest, with Chiloscyphus muricatus, Sematophyllum subhumile var. contiguum* and *Cheilolejeunea mimosa*.

WELT H012130, P. Beveridge KH-56b, 14 Apr 2010, Wairarapa ca 10 km N. of Akitio, Te Tumu Station, QEII Covenant 5/07/193, NZMS 260 U25 915647, 40° 46.2’ S 175° 40’ E, 300 m a. s. l. on wooden fence batton on the ground in *Nothofagus solandri var. solandri, Kunzea ericoides*, and *Podocarpus totara* forest *with Chiloscyphus villosus* and *Sematophyllum subhumile var. contiguum.*

CHR 542477, D. Glenny 8583, 26 Nov 2001, Wairarapa, Ahi Paku Station QEII covenant, NZMS 260 S27 290950, 41° 13.8’ S 175° 36.7’ E, 120 m, on rotten log in *Dacrycarpus dacrydioides, Podocarpus totara* forest, det, *C.* aff. *villosus* by D. Glenny in 2001.

WELT H000428, B.G. Hamlin 1012, 6 Apr 1969, Wellington, Eastbourne, Days Bay, NZMS 260 R27 691899, 41° 17’ S 174° 54 E, bark of dead tree in 2nd growth forest, det *Lophocolea villosa.*

WELT H012215, P. Beveridge. JN-47a, 29 Nov 2009, Nelson, Abel Tasman National Park, Moncrieff Private Scenic Reserve, above Observation Beach, NZMS 260 N26 143267, 40° 58’ E, 173° 3’ S, 20 m a. s. l. on well-rotted log in *Nothofagus solandri var. solandri, Weinmannia racemosa, Kunzea ericoides* forest with *Heteroscyphus sinuosus.*

WELT H012218, P. Beveridge. KA-3, Rodney Lewington, 23 Mar 2010, Nelson, Abel Tasman National Park, Moncrieff Private Scenic Reserve, Cyathea Cove, NZMS 260 N26 141264, 40° 58.2’ E, 173° 2.9’ S, 5 m a. s. l. on back beach storm log emergent in pool at mouth of stream, with *Chiloscyphus lentus.*

CHR 585332, T. Hay, 23 Feb 2004, Southland, Waiau River, Alton Burn, NZMS D45 931486, 46° 2.9’ E, 167° 36.7’ S , 230 m, terrestrial under *Nothofagus menziesii* forest managed for forestry, with *Blechnum discolor*. LUCAS plot P169, det. *C. villosus* by T. Paul in 2004.

The *Chiloscyphus* monograph details the range of variation in leaf form and in the distribution of echinae in this species. All bar one collection have the form that resembles *Chiloscyphus semiteres*, the exception being WELT H012130 which more closely resembles ‘a robust *Chiloscyphus muricatus’*. WELT H012215 is fertile with both androecial and gynoecial branches. Some of these branches appear devoid of spines on the leaf surfaces; the spines are restricted to the leaves of vegetative shoots. CHR 585332 has gynoecial branches which have spines on the leaves, but the spines are absent from the bracts and perianths. WELT H000428 is similar to CHR 585332 but leaf spines are very sparse.

**Reference:**

Engel J. J. 2010 Austral Hepaticae 45. A Monograph of the Genus *Chiloscyphus* Corda (Lophocoleaceae) for Australasia. Fieldiana: Botany, N.S., 48: 1–209.

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# Forthcoming Workshops and Conferences

## 25th John Child Bryophyte and Lichen Workshop

This workshop will be held from the 4-9 December 2010, Riverton, Southland, New Zealand. Accommodation will be at The Globe, a quaint and clean Pub and Backpackers that should provide a congenial environment. The area offers a wonderful diverse range of habitats for those interested in mosses, liverworts and lichens. Nearby are rocky shores, coastal turfs and kamahi forests shading many kilometers of accessible, bryophyte-covered clay banks alongside historic water races and logging tracks. Old *Nothofagus* beech forest coats streams and rivers in the heart of the Longwood Range, giving way to subalpine scrub and sphagnum bogs above tree line. Further afield are lowland mixed podocarp forest, limestone areas and coastal wetlands.

As in previous workshops, field trips, evening talks and laboratory sessions will be available. Identification, with tuition for beginners will be set up.

**Workshop Organisers are**: John Steel: john.steel@botany.otago.ac.nz, 64 3 479 4572 Maia Mistral: maia.mistral@botany.otago.ac.nz, Allison Knight: alli_knight@hotmail.com, 64 3 487 8265, all associated with the Botany Department, University of Otago, New Zealand

# IBC2011, 18th International Botanical Congress, Melbourne, 23–30 July 2011

The International Botanical Congress will be held in Melbourne next year. As on previous occasions, the **International Association of Bryologists' (IAB) meeting** will be held in conjunction with the IBC. A local organising committee for the IAB part of the conference, consisting of Paddy Dalton, Christine Cargill, Allan Fife, Pina Milne, Helen Jolley and Niels Klazenga was established about three years ago, shortly after the IAB conference in Kuala Lumpur. In the last year or so we have been busy strong-arming people into organising symposia, arranging the IAB dinner and other associated activities.

The following symposia will be held at the IBC under the auspices of IAB:

- **Genomics and bioinformatics of bryophytes** (Scott Schuette)
- **Hornworts: evolution, biology and biodiversity** (Jeff Duckett, Chris Cargill)
- **Fine-scale phylogenetics and biogeography in mosses** (Brent Mishler, Terry Hedderson)
- **The 'Bryophyte Tree of Life (BryoToL)': towards a bryophyte phylogeny group (BPG)** (Dietmar Quandt, Alain Vanderpoorten, Sanna Huttunen)
- **Liverwort phylogeny and evolution: a window into early land plant diversification** (Jon Shaw, Bernard Goffinet).

Unfortunately, a sixth symposium on ecology and conservation of bryophytes did not get over the line. Three more symposia that must have bryophyte papers were found on the list of accepted symposia.

- Marchantia as a Model for Evolutionary and Developmental Biology
- Developmental genetics and cell biology of Marchantia polymorpha
- Fungal symbioses in cryptogamic land plants.

There should also be plenty of interest in the other 140 or so symposia.

The dead-line for submission of abstracts for papers is **7 November 2010** (not updated on IBC website yet, but from reliable source). Dead-line for poster presentations is 1 February 2011. Papers have to fit in one of the 150 symposia, posters in one of the seven main themes of the conference.

We have arranged for an IAB dinner on Thursday 28 July at University House, University of Melbourne, a short distance to the north of the conference venue. We are also trying to organise a mixer on the first day of the conference, but as yet do not know whether we can fit it in the already busy schedule of the conference and whether there is a space available.

One of us has been looking at IAB/IBC merchandise, so prepare to go home with junk you don't need. We are actually trying to find something marginally useful and sustainable.

Preceding the conference will be the week-long nomenclature session where decisions will be made on proposals for amendments to the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (ICBN). We will have a Melbourne Code. After the congress there will be several post-conference field trips. Some of the local organising committee members will be on selected field trips, so there will be some local bryophyte expertise.

We have heard some concerns about the steeply priced accommodation on the conference site. We have tried to do a group booking for bryologists, but the conference organisers did not cooperate. We are still looking for other options. In the mean time, there is plenty of accommodation available in Melbourne if you look a bit further than the IBC website. I would look in the Carlton/Parkville area, near Melbourne University, which is a nice neighbourhood with plenty of places to eat, or in the South Melbourne/South Yarra area, near the Royal Botanic Gardens. Both are reasonably close to the conference centre. Bear in mind though that the Australian dollar is extremely strong at the moment, so prices are bound to be high.

The accommodation listed on the IBC website is cheaper than it was in Vienna six years ago, and so is the registration fee.

The congress will be held during the southern hemisphere winter, which in Melbourne can be anything from glorious to cold, wet and miserable. It being Melbourne, we'll probably have a bit of everything.

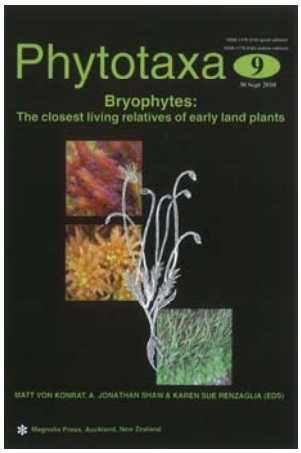
We hope to see many of you in Melbourne next year. Feel free to contact our designated contact person, **Helen Jolley** (helen.jolley@rbg.vic.gov.au), or any other committee member, if you have any queries.

**Niels Klazenga, National Herbarium of Victoria, Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne**

# XIth Australian Bryophyte Workshop

The next Australian Bryophyte Workshop was scheduled to be held next year but due to the IBC Congress it has been deferred until 2012.
There are no firm commitments at this stage but the suggestion to hold the workshop in the warm temperate zone was accepted. David Meagher and Chris Cargill have agreed to investigate a suitable locality in the vicinity of Eden, New South Wales.
When details become available they will be posted on the Australian Bryophyte website.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS




This special volume is dedicated to bryophytes. In this important Year of Biodiversity, the reflections and syntheses presented in this special volume are of particular importance. There are 13 scientific papers from 35 authors. The papers include a broad array of disciplines and subjects, including biogeography, checklists and distribution, conservation, delimitation of species, fungal symbioses in bryophytes, molecular phylogenetics, species richness and systematics.

**Austral Hepaticae 45. A Monograph of the Genus *Chiloscyphus* Corda (Lophocoleaceae) for Australasia**

**John J. Engel**

March 4, 2010
Publication 1555

PUBLISHED BY FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

In this monograph, 38 species are recognised for Australasia. It is well supplied with keys, detailed descriptions and excellent illustrations to assist in identification.